NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- LINDA DI CHAMOUNII

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas DODWORTH HALL. 806 Breadway.—PROPERSOR HARTE

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broads Matropolitan Hotel—In these Ethiopicsers, Singing, Dancing and Hurlesque Gook—Spirit Habs Eathers of the Amazon. RELLY & LEON'S MINSPRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite the New York Hojel, —IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECC. CHUME-LEON.—MADAGASCA SALENT TROUTE.—NORMA.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Westworth atroot.—Grippin & Christi's Minstrela.—Thiotophan Minstrela, Ballads, Burlesques, &c.—Thiotophan Minstrela, Crook.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Com-VOCALISE. MEGRO MINISTRELSY, BURLESQUES, BALLEY DIVER BISSEMENT, &C.—THE SCOTTISH HERO. Malinee at 2½ o'Clock

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, and LAUGHARD ENTRET OF LIGHT AND LAUGHARD ENTRETAINMENTS,—THE FEMALE CLERE OF WASHINSTON.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN MIN-

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Brandway, at 7% -Mount Miss. 2009 or The Placetur's Progress-SERTY Magnificent Sciences. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.— Head and Right Arm of Probst—The Washington Twiss—Wonders in Natural History, Science and Are, Lagreness Dally. Open from 8 A.M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, March 27, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester day evening, March 28.

The English government abandons its claim for the rendition of M. Lamirande, lately extradited from Canada Fendition of M. Lamirande, lately extradiled from Canada to France, but reserves the right to renew it. The steamship Great Eastern sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday. Two men were killed and several others wounded by an accident on her deck when getting out of port.

Consols closed at 91, for money, in London. United States five-twenties were at 74% in London, 84% in Paris, and 77% in Frankfort.

The Liverpool cotton market was dult and downward at the close, with middling uplands at 13%d. Bread-stuffs quiet with corn declined. Provisions quiet and

The Doke de Persigny, Minister of State, ope debate in the French Senate on the 12th of March, on the astrict of the proposed alteration of the constitution with regard to ministerial responsibility, in which he made the highly important official avowal that England wished and worked for the final disruption of the Ameri-can Union during the Jeff Davis rebellion, and en-doavered thus to get rid of her "American nightmare for a couple of centuries at least;" but that the "goddess Opportunity" passed from her hands, through party division and the fear of Cabinet changes. The frequent condemnation of the veto power as placed in the hands of the President of the United States, coupled with the statement of the Duke de Persigny, render the report of the debate which we publish of very great interes

Our special correspondence from Queenstown and Publin contains some additional details of the Fenian sit-hation in Irsland. Quite a number of British infantry poldiers have been already invalided by the duties of the ampaign, and many cavatry horses have died from Estigue and exposure to the extremely cold weather.

A fight, we are told, occurred between the Briti near Cork, Fenianism being the exciting cause The men of the Seventy-second reciment of infantry (Scotch) sided with the Irish, when many members of The Paris Debate publishes a lengthy review of Feni-anism, its origin and aims, in which the writer says Fen agism is above all a return movement from America -a sort of ebb of the tide of poverty cast upon the other side of the Atlantic by famine and typhus. I saw that horrible pestilence of 1847, which devoured two millions of human creatures; I still see those herds of spectres dying in the gutters at the doors of the vercrowded haspitals. After poverty it was youth which teft; the young Ireland republicans of 1848 emigrated to the land of the republic, and from year to year the current of emigration swelled—it was by hundreds of thou gands that the stream flowed on from old Europe to young America. These emigrants, these outcasts, these outlaws, who departed leaving imprecations behind them and carrying with them oaths of hatred and vensecond Ireland, which is in a state of permanent con-

spiracy against England." CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House joint resolution Polative to the claims of certain Northern creditors to sums of money seized by the United States at New Or Bears was passed. A bill to enforce the thirteenth ar ticle of the constitution abolishing slavery, which provides for equal suffrage without regard to race or color in all the States and Territories, was laid on the fable and ordered to be printed. The bill to amound the organic act of Colorado Terri-tory and the joint resolution restraining the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the rebel and The bill fixing the day on which the Bankrup bill goes into effect was taken up and referred to the Ju meat was reported, with an amendment to adjourn with but day on Thursday next, which after some debate was plopted. The Senate then went into executive session

In which to make a personal explanation in regard to the late debate between himself and Mr. Bingham, in which he referred to Mrs. Surratt as being innocent of the erime for which she was hung. He argued that Mr. Bing-ham, as Judge Advocate at the trial, had not put forward all the evidence, eighteen pages of Wilkes Booth's diary being suppressed. Mr. Bingham was allowed fifteen minutes to reply, which he did in a somewhat excite lived in a bottle and was fed with a spoon. At the close of his remarks Mr. Ward, of New York, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to Inquire into the declarations made by Mr. Butler regardmade and the House refused to suspend the rules. A joint resolution relative to mileage and compensation of mem bers was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizing the occupation of a portion of Long Island, in Boston harbor, for military purposes, was passed. Numerous bills and resolutions of minor importance were acted upon. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the government grees on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was passed, and

the House adjourned.

Collector Smythe was before the investigating com-

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate a message from the Governor was received vetoing the Crosstown Railroad bill. It was said on the table. The bill to facilitate the construction of the New York Northern Railroad, with numerous others, was advanced to a third reading. Bills to en-courage the building of railroads in this State; to pro-wide for an experimental railway in New York and Westing the powers of the Central Park Comchanging the route of the Broadway and Beventh Avenue Railroad, and others were, passed. Drain Aqueduct Department of New York and extend-

ing the powers and duties of the Central Park Commissioners, the latter amended so that no milroad can be laid in Fifth avenue, nor can that avenue be extended without the consent of a majority of the owners in interest, were advanced to a third roading. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Assembly the bills relative to a quarantine in the port of New York and to facilitate the Albany and New York Railroad, on the west side of the Hudson, were advanced to a third reading. In the evening session the Annual Supply bill was presented and ordered to be printed. Bills to create a Metropolitan Harbor district and provide for a Board of Wharves and Piers, and relative to certain streets in Brooklyn, were reported. The Assembly refused to go into Committee of the Whole on the Broadway Railroad bill. Bills relative to the formation of gas companies, to amend the General Rail-road law, and for other purposes, were advanced to a third reading.

THE CITY.

The Legislative committee charged with the investigation of the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship C pany held a meeting and heard testimony on the sub-ject yesterday. The president and one or two directors of the company and several others, stockholders, testhat he had lost \$800,000 in different stocks last Feb ary. The president stated that the company was worth

The Comm Secretary of the Navy for the use of the steamship Empire City. The Illinois is stationed in the bay, and the Falcon, now lying at Red Hook, will soon be sent down

A grand temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Plymouth Temperance Society, was held last evening in Plymouth church, Brooklyn. Messrs. Horace Greeley and Edward Carswell made speeches, and the pledge was circulated among the audience, many of whom signed it. a bootjack by one Patrick Cavanaugh, in Brooklyn, on Monday, the 18th, and died on Friday last, it is alleged, from the effects of the blow. Cavanaugh has been ar-

A man named William Martin was arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences For nearly nine years he has been soliciting subscrip tions for sick and destitute members of the Insurance Patrol from merchants of the city, representing himself as a member of the patrol and authorized to receive said subscriptions. By this means he has received gums amounting to \$10 000, all of which he has squandered in ottery policies. He was discovered finally by Mr. Lewis, f Leonard street.

In the case of Mrs. Noble, who died recently from the

effects of an alleged attempt at abortion, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, after receiving the proper medical cerificate, yesterday granted a burial permit.

The argument in the Supreme Court on the motion to issolve the injunction in the suit of Christopher Pullman vs. the Mayor, &c., has been further postponed untH Friday, the 29th inst. This injunction is stacle in the way of the consummation of the lease of Fernando Wood's premises, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, in the case of Jonatha Christie against George B. Haskell, an action to recover \$3,000, for which the plaintiff sold goods to defendant, taking his note, for which the defendant had furnished an alleged worthless endorsement, the jury yesterday were unable to render a verdict. The case has occupied this court for four days.

An action was brought in the Superior Court, Part 1, by Rufus K. McHarg against the Washington Med Pen Company, on two promissory notes amounting to \$4,000. The money had been advanced to the secretary of the company in his own name and in that of the co poration, but without its authority, for the purpose of carrying out the manufacture of gun sights during the

var. Verdict for the defendant.

In the Superior Court, Part 2, yesterday an action was In the Superior Court, Part 2, yosterday an action was brought by the Yonkers Fire Insurance Company against the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company to recover \$2,611, being one-half of a risk transferred by the plaintiffs to defendants. The policy was issued on a quantity of oil warehoused in Philadelphia and destroyed by fire in 1866. The Court directed the jury to flad for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, Chambers

yesterday to set aside an order of arrest in the case of Packer et al. against Meyer. The affidavits upon which Meyer with having made fraudulent representations, to the effect that upon the plaintiffs advancing him variou sums of money he would make them his agapts for the sale of all the coal produced from a mine owned by him in Maryland. His total liability to the plaintiffs is alleged to amount to nearly \$70,000, and upon his arre he was held to bail in that amount. Decision reserve The sessions of the Court of Appeals were commence

yesterday in the room appropriated for the purpose a the new County Court House. After making assignment on the calendar, and the usual routine business, an argument on appeal in the case of Jeremiah O'Brien was

Smaller delivered the sentence of the court upon Joseph Gordon, convicted of passing counterfeit United States fractional currency, and upon Froderick Guscetti, alias Jacques Roelinger, found guilty of forging a soldier ertificate with intent to defraud the United State overnment—the former to two years and six months hard labor at Sing Sing, the latter to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany.

The examination of Dr. George Beakley and Mrs

was continued yesterday before Judge Dowling at the Tombs. A number of witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned until ton o'clock this morning.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold closed a

There was much complaint of dulness in commercia circles yesterday; but the volume of business was quite as large as usual. The steadmess of gold exerts a good effect, and merchandise begins to settle down to a sub stantial, or at least a more reliable, basis. Domesti produce continued to move pretty freely, and prices lmost universally favored the buyer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our correspondence from Hong Kong, China, is dated February 1. It relates entirely to the incidents cor nected with the trip of the Colorado, the pioneer ship of the China line of the Pacific Mail Company, from Sa Francisco to Yokohama and Hong Kong, on which our correspondent was a passenger. The vessel was received with honors never accorded a merchant vessel before, and was the subject of admiration and wonder among

the Chinamen and foreigners of the ports she visited. A reconstruction meeting of both colors was beld in Montgomery, Ala., on Monday night. Resolutions favoring a faithful concurrence in the requirements of the Military bill, eulogizing the colored men who are emitted to political equality, and calling for a State convention, were adopted. General Wager Swayne and two or three ex-rebel officers addressed the meeeting. Governor Pation was among the vice presidents.

The Joint Committee of the Louisiana Lezislature on

the Reconstruction bill has reported in favor of reor-ganizing the State government under its provisions and colding general elections in accordance therewith.

General Sheridan's order assuming command of t Fifth Military District, comprising Louisiana and Texas, has been published. He declares the governments of

those States to be provisional only, and proposes to ma no removals from office unless the present incumber mpede the carrying out of the provisions of the law.

ight of New York city to require licenses from Hoboken thermen to use their boats on the Hudson river. The negroes and radicals of Charleston, S. C., held arge meeting yesterday afternoon to ratify the platform recently adopted at meeting of the Union League Joion Robinson, Marshal Epping and several colored orators addressed the assemblage, and a torchlight pro-cession took place at night, during which the negroes made several demonstrations against the horse cars Grave apprehensions of further trouble were felt among the old inhabitants.

All the bath houses at Cape May and Atlantic City were carried away by the recent storm. The sea over-flowed the meadows adjacent, and the railroads were covered with water for several miles. The lighthouse of Atlantic City was in a dangerous condition in the event of another storm. Numerous vessels had arrived at

Fortress Monroe seriously disabled.

The details of the murder of George Rolff in Fals Me, by a maniac are almost too horrible for belief. The body was kept nearly all day by the madman after the killing, and was washed, dressed in his best clothes and laid upon a buffalo robe. The head was chopped off and put into a bucket of water in another room, and then the murderer went to a house at some distance and exultingly town are vehement in their indignation at which was accorded the crazy man.

The Great Drama of Reconstruction in the South and its Muster Spirit.

There appears to be a considerable muddle among the leading politicians at Washington touching the policy and the prospects of this party, that party and the other party in the settlement of this important business of Southern reconstruction. From the movements of General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia; General Longstreet and other prominent rebel civil and mili-tary leaders in behalf of a frank and prompt acceptance and fulfilment of the terms of resto ration laid down by Congress it is believed that the ten excluded States will have to be reinstated in the two houses during the next winter, and that accordingly their electoral votes will have to be counted in all calcula tions of the probabilities and possibilities of the Presidential election of 1868. The introduction of twenty members into the Senate and fifty, sixty or seventy members into the House, from the ten reconstructed States may not only neutralize the present two-thirds vote which can be now commanded in both houses by the radicals, but it may turn the balance of power in each house against them. Hence the anxiety and misgivings among the managing republican politicians at Washington as to the coming results of this Congressional scheme of South ern restoration. But from the conditions imposed and the

machinery provided in this scheme it may reasonably be expected that unless the ruling white class of the South proceed at once to a close treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with their black laboring class, Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, will reconstruct these ten outside States and bring them in as acquisitions to the Northern radical party. He is the master of the situation. Congress, in securing him by law in the Cabinet, has rendered him independent of the President's wishes or objections, and, as he has in this capacity the general superintendence over this work of reconstruction, Mr. Stanton, for all practical purposes, overshadows the President himself. We know, too, that he is not a man to be trifled with and does not stop at trifles to gain his ends. He is a remarkable man. He combines in himself in no small degree the peculiar qualities of Carnot, Robespierre, Danton and Talleyrand. He can manage efficiently the supplies of an army of a million of men, a revolutionary party, a hostile cabal, a nest of conspirators or a political intrigue. From the day after his appointment to the War Office he was the ruling genius of Mr. Lincoln's administration. The first convincing exhibition of his force of character and power was in the removal of the popular General McClellan, and we have seen in a later case that even General Sherman, with his great military achievements, could not withstand the withering wrath of Stanton in the matter of a political blunder. McClellan has sought a refuge from his disappointm among the healing waters of Germany, and Sherman, it is said, like many other heroes in distress, contemplates a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre; but Stanton still holds his position and is firmly entrenched between the two

houses of Congress, We may venture, then, to say, that under the watchful eye of Stanton the commanders of these five Southern military districts, and General Grant himself, and even President Johnson, will have each to look well to their footsteps if they do not wish to be tripped up before Congress in reference to this delicate business of Southern reconstruction. In his knowledge of political pipe laying and wire pulling and the chop logic of the law General Sickles is perhaps the only one of these five commanders who can hold a light to Stanton; but Sickles knows his man, and will not needlessly tread upon his toes. As for Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Ord and Schofield. not schooled in party tactics or the nice distinctions of the law, they will, we doubt not, still prove wise enough to stick to the text of their instructions and keep on the sunny side of Stanton. And so, we repeat, unless Southern landholding whites concerned make it an object to the laboring blacks for the present and the future to join them in the common interests of a new and independen Southern party, the ten States concerned will probably be reconstructed under Stanton so as to serve his radical schemes for the Presi-

dential succession. Let the Southern men interested look well to these things and shape their course according to the facts and necessities of their situation Meantime let them no longer be deluded by the cry that all these late doings of Congress are unconstitutional and will not stand the test of the Supreme Court. We have had enough of this folly. The people of the South may rest assured that these acts will stand They are but the development of the sovereign powers of Congress embodied in the constitu tion, but heretofore lying dormant or covered up with State rights fallacies. Those fallacies have been swept away in a deluge of blood and the sovereign power of the constitution is disclosed to be in Congress, backed by the sovereign people.

The New York Central Railroad-Income tent Direction

The New York Central Railroad Company have a bill before the Legislature granting them permission to raise their fare to two and one-half cents a mile on fast trains. They are now restricted by law to two cents a mile. There is no necessity for such legislation, and it is a piece of impertinence or ignorance is the company to ask it. The Central Railroad have a perfect right to raise their fare, even higher than is proposed. They need no

act, and they should have required of passengers the fare to which the law plainly entitles them. They lost six millions last year. A greater blunder on the part of directors could hardly be pointed out. It was an oversight rather costly to the stockholders. And now the directors boast that under their management the stock is above par. In greenbacks it may be; but in specie valuation—the only true measure of value—it is far below par.

The Connecticut Election-What is the Issue The party journals of all stripes are greatly distressed about the Connecticut election. Tribune, Times and World particularly are in the direct trouble. They want to aid and assist in every way their particular friend, the showman; but while they are trying to do so they are greeted with such a fearful moral stench of thirteen years' standing that they hold their noses and look in another direction. It is most amusing to see these partisan journals squirming and wriggling and making ugly imaces, and swearing that there is a very bad smell floating about, as if a long pent up

sewer had been opened somewhere.

The truth is that the partisans and party ournalists are so narrow-minded and so eramped in their intellectual faculties that they do not comprehend the full dimensions of any great question, and, least of all, the real issue of the Connecticut election. The issues of the war, which involved the abolition of slavery. have been finally settled by the war itself and by the amendments to the constitution and the guarantee of suffrage to the negroes in the South. Nor is this all. The military leaders of the late rebellion, such as Wade Hampton General Longstreet and General Lee, are satisfied with events as they stand. They counsel obedience to the laws of Congress and recommend all sensible efforts to hasten the reconstruction of the Southern States and their early representation in Congress. The South, in fact, has graclously caved in. Therefore all the issues of the war are closed. There is no connection between

recent events and the election in Connecticut. What, then, is the issue? There is no political question involved in it. It is essentially a moral issue, and nothing more. The republicans of that State, in their pride of power, made a terrible mistake in dragging out of the theatrical sewers and the museum sewers one of the most unfragrant subjects that was ever inflicted upon a political party and presented to the sun's rays. It is a pity that this party, which has accomplished so many reforms should have abandoned its noble, glorious record in making its nominations to play the scavenger for one of the lowest specimens of political corruption.

In New York the political corruptionists of the old democracy played the same vôle by taking a candidate from the gambling bouses an puglistic drinking salaons to be their princips representative. The manner in which this case rissey supported a pretty fair man for Governor, who in turn supported him for Congress; but it happened that poor Hoffman was left in the burch, while his friend saved himself by going to Congress "to point a moral and adorn

It is very singular that the republicans of Connecticut, who for the last six or seven years conducted themselves so nobly, should descend to the level of the Pewter Mug democracy of New York. This is the real point of the Connecticut election, and although the partisan journals may try to hide it by all kinds of devices and side track arguments they cannot

Barnum has added to his travelling menagerie a great many new curiosities among his stumping orators; Carl Schurz and a multitude varied in their origin and characteristics as the nondescript animals which could be seen for twenty-five cents at the showman's show; but with what small result! This ignoble campaign may demoralize the whole party and result in the loss of the entire republican State ticket. It is probable that General Hawley-who carries Barnum, like the Old Man of the Sea, on his shoulders-will be defeated, and Mr. English will be elected Governor-that is, if the copperhead democratic leaders do not interfere, and if they do they ought to be set aside peremptorily. Per haps the showman may be trying to get the old ring-tailed copperheads to go into the canvass in order to help him along by their ill-timed apparent opposition-such men, for instance, as Toucey, Tom Seymour, Eaton and others of that class, whose advocacy would destroy any cause, in the present complexion of politics. It may be the small showman's only chance of success to get these men into the ranks of the opposition. But supposing that General Hawley is beaten and English elected, the result cannot be regarded either as a defeat for the republicans or a victory for the demorats. In no sense will it be a party victory. It will be a trial of the appreciation in which morality is held in Connecticut-a test of the moral sense of that State which is now in conflict with the corrupt politicians of both parties. The issue involved is, therefore, not a political, but a moral one. It has little connection with the success of parties,

and none at all with political principles. The City Chamberlain and the City Funds. We publish in another column the text of a bill now before the Senate at Albany, having reference to the relations of the office of City Chamberlain to the city treasury. It appears that the average balances from the Sinking Fund Commissioners is estimated at three millions of dollars. This amount passes into the

sented by Barnum, the author of some of the most illustrious lies of this century, and the inventor of more pitiful swindling dodges and vile deceits than all the inmates of all our State prisons. When a community proposes to send such a man to Congress it is evident that its conceptions as to the right use of a vote are very cloudy, and every opportunity to enlighten it should be taken. Even Cady Stanton could enlighten it, and of course ought to try. Go to Connecticut, all ye brilliant lights.

Movements in New York for the Relief o

This metropolis has never failed to show its iberality to the distressed, and it is generally oremost in that as in everything else. We load our ships for the starving people of foreign countries when their cry of distress reaches us, and whenever a great calamity comes upon any of our own people we instantly raise money and supplies for them. Though there is less need of charity here than in the cities and States of the Old World, yet New York is already famous for its many charitable nstitutions. Latterly another wide field for the exercise of charity has presented itself to our citizens. The people of the South are suf-fering, and there is a general movement throughout the country to relieve them. We do not stop to inquire how this was brought upon them; we do not withhold our bounty ecause the Southerners foolishly brought on the war that has left this destitution in its train. With a noble Christian charity we look only at their present starving condition, remembering also that they are our fellow countrymen, and set about providing for their

The condition of the Southerners is such that Congress found it necessary to make some provision for them, though appropriations for purely charitable purposes are rarely made and scarcely within the legitimate legis lation of that body. But this is a case that could not be overlooked. Consequently an act has been passed to afford relief from the Freedmen's Bureau fund. Major General Howard, who has charge of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs, says "the suffering is great and on the increase" in the South, and that his means for relieving it, with this fresh draft upon his resources, will not last beyond next December. He urges that additional aid be given by voluntary contributions. He expresses the hope that the different associations formed throughout the country for aiding in the good work will send their own agents to ascertain the facts which have come to his knowledge and apply a remedy themselves where there is need. We notice with pleasure that the ladies

New York are active and in carnest in their efforts to raise a fund for the suffering Southerners. Among other means respected to for this purpose a series of entertainments, mu-sical and theatrical, have been commenced at private residences. A few days ago there was an amateur concert at Mr. Stoughton's, on Fifth avenue, which is spoken of as having been both successful as to its object and highly entertaining. Among those who sung on the occasion was Miss Freeman, a charming singer, and Misses Parker and Boudenheimer, with whom the critical and fashion able audience was well pleased. Mrs. Wilson, who is an exquisite performer on the piano, contributed to the entertainment. There was a concert held also at the private theatre of Mr. Jerome, which was a decided success, and at which Miss Brooks, of Detroit, carried off the palm for her fine singing. This young lady is pronounced the best amateur singer in New York, and this, added to her personal beauty and charming naiveté of manner, won for her deserved applause. We understand that there Mr. Jerome's theatre this week for the same object. Other and similar entertainments are to follow, and we have no doubt a considerable sum will be raised in this way. When we see such ladies as Mrs. Fremont, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Viele, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Farragut and others we might name, entering into this good work earnestly, we cannot doubt of success. Most of those who are active in the matter are Northern ladies, but who forget sections of country or party when distress calls for their id. We hope the movement thus inaugurated may go on and that our wealthy people will continue to respond to the action of Congress and the appeal of Major General Howard, by affording timely relief to our suffering fellow citizens of the South.

The Eastern Question.

Among the items of cable intelligence which ve printed yesterday was an announcement to the effect that the great Powers had not advised Turkey to cede the island of Candia to Greece, and the Porte, even if so advised. would never consent to such a proposal. A few days ago we printed a telegram in which it was stated that the great Powers had agreed on advising the cession of Candia to Greece. It is difficult to know on which of the two announcements reliance is to be placed. The truth, perhaps, will be found to be that such advice, though not concurred in by all the Powers, has actually been tendered. The fact that the recommendation did not carry with it the weight of the undivided diplomacy of Europe may have been the principal reason why it was not complied with. Looking at the Eastern question from

Turkish point of view, it is not difficult to see why she should besitate before she takes so mportant and downward a step as that which s implied in the cession of Candia to Greece. have a perfect right to raise their fare, even higher than is proposed. They need no find the higher than is proposed. They need no abling act from the Legislature whatever. In other words, the road possesses the right charge two ceats a mile in gold. This, at the present price of gold, would be about two and three-fifths cents. When the charter was granted specie was the only legal tender, and when the road was limited to two cents a mile it was two cents in specie; it has a right still to charge or to compromise for currency amounting to the same in value.

The Legal Tender act, as will be seen by reference to its text, applies only to debts, not to cash transactions. The greenbacks are made a "legal tender for all debts, public and private." But railroad fare is not a debt. Roads can demand their fare in advance. The Legal Tender act has no application to such a transactions. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The greenbacks are for the fare in advance. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The greenback are for the fare in advance. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The greenback are for the fare in advance. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The greenback are for the fare in advance. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The greenback are for the fare in advance. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions. The greenback are for the fare in advance. The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions of dollars by the remisence of its directors. They should have examined the Legal Tender act has no application to such a transaction.

The Central Railroad has sacrificed millions of dollars by the propose to be to represent and the company as for the cession of the company, was that the hard propriety in favor of the cession of As Lord Stanley well and truthfully said in the

STEROO THE break up, until scarcely a remnant was left of what was Turkey in Europe.

But if the Sultan will not make concessions what can be done to maintain the integrity of his dominions? We confess we can see no cure for the sick man. The European Powers, though unwilling to hasten his end, are becoming more and more tired of his presence. A crusade against the Mussulman is become inevitable. Garibaldi has declared willing to do for the Greeks what he so successfully accomplished for the Italians. If the attempt be made by him or by any other equally qualified for the task neither sympathy nor assistance will be wanting.

The Radicale Stumping the South

It is given out that Mr. Wilson and others of the radical leaders in Congress intend. after the session is over, to stump the Southern States in support of their particular views. The idea is an admirable one, and the more of these gentlemen that go the better. The effect cannot but be salutary. When the extrem on both sides come together they will be apt to modify each other's sentiments. Ben Butler has already been in the South, but it was in a capacity that rendered him incompetent to form a correct judgment. He went there as a great military leader and came back with a heap of glory in the shape of—spoons. Gen-eral Schenck was also down there; but his experience was confined to running into a rebel train and getting cut up at Vienna. Banks performed some remarkable military exploits at Red river. Well, we would recommend him to go and take a look at Red river again. We do not know, in fact, anything that would create greater interest than for . these distinguished statesmen and generals to confront the Southern politicians on their own stump and bid for the negro vote. A discussion sustained by Henry Wilson, Ben Butler and General Schenck on the one side and by Wade Hampton, General Longstreet and ex-Governor Wise on the other would be one of the most exciting and entertaining things imaginable. The excitement, however, would be all on the side of the Northern men : for the fire-eaters have learned to take things coolly, and cannot now be easily put out of temper. We have no doubt that if the stumping business were once fairly set going even General Lee would be induced to lay aside his reserve and take his share in it. The effect certainly would be to educate the negro to a higher point of intelligence on the subject of his rights than all the school "marms" from New England can succeed in teaching him in a quarter of a century. The negroes have a great deal of natural shrewdness and cunning. They will soon find out on which side their interest lies. and will vote accordingly. The result will be that the South will get back into Congress by next winter ton or awelve votes stronger than it ever has been. Then will be decided the contest as to who is to govern this great country for the next fifty years.

Impenchment of Chief Justice Chase

Ben Butler and the other radicals in Congress who are so hot on impeachment should turn their attention to Chief Justice Chase, if they must have a case. He has declined to carry out the laws, while President Johnson seems disposed to do his duty in this respect. First, he has refused all along to hold a court to try Jeff Davis, although the rebel chief has been a prisoner a long time under the gravest charges. But a stronger case for impeachment can be found in his refusal to appoint registers under the Bankrupt law, though the act of Congress requires he should do so. This is a palpable resistance of the authority of Congress and a flagrant obstruction of the law on the part of a public functionary only next in station be a doubtful one, as he has not refused to carry out the laws of Congress; but here there can be no doubt. Mr. Chase's offence is clearly an impeachable one. What do Butler and his radical contrères say to this? In their real to see the laws executed will they not impeach the Chief Justice for refusing to do his duty?

General Sherman on a New Expedition. It is rumored that General Sherman intends

ining Captain Duncan's excursion to the Holy Land, which is to sail in June next. This is very probable. In the middle ages, when distinguished men committed a faux pas. they usually undertook a pilgrimage to the brine of the Saviour, by way of expiation. When General Sherman set out on his Mexican mission he blundered and went astray. We had a correspondent with the expedition who could have guided him straight to his objective point; but he refused his aid and unceremoniously put him on shore at Havana. The General's pilgrimage to the Holy Land is doubtless undertaken in a spirit of repentance for this and others of his past errors. We question, however, if he will succeed in reaching it unless he enlists the services of another of our correspondents to show him the way.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Legislative Investigation—Testimony of the President, Allen McLean, and Mr. Leonard W. Jerome.
The Legislative (Assembly) Committee appointed to

Company reassembled yesterday morning at the office of the Corporation Counsel in this city. The proceedings thus far have been of a strictly private character; but the following statement relative to the investigation has been permitted to be given to the public.—

William R. Travers, a broken testified. investigate the affairs of the Pacific Mail Ste

William R. Travers, a broker, testified to the varia-tions in the stock of the Pacific Company on or about the 20th of February last; but he stated he could give no material evidence about the alleged fraudulent transact

tions affecting the company.

Mr. Allen McLeon, President of the compa